

[From the Knoxville News Sentinel]

"DEALER OF THE YEAR"; MAGAZINE AWARDS  
KNOX FAMILY FIRM SCRUGGS INC.

(By Jerry Dean)

Scruggs Inc., a 66-year-old Knoxville company which sells and services food service equipment, has come far since Earnest Carleton Scruggs of Sweetwater first bought such equipment on New York's Bowery for resale in Knoxville in 1932.

Named Foodservice Equipment & Supplies magazine's 1998 "Dealer of the Year" in May, Scruggs was featured in the magazine's 50th anniversary issue, which noted its "record of integrity, innovation and leadership."

"Exemplary customer service expresses the ruling philosophy of this company," said Publisher Sandra A. Smith.

Scruggs Inc., now with 55 employees, operates a 60,000-square-foot warehouse and an 18,000-square-foot showroom at 3011 Industrial Parkway East, northwest of Western and Texas Avenues, east of Interstate 75 in Knoxville.

Lee E. and Andrew D. Scruggs, brothers and latest of three generations to run the business, said 50 years by coincidence is how long their father, James Scruggs, has been associated with Scruggs Inc. Though retired, he remains a design consultant for its customers, including restaurants, soda fountains and grocers in East Tennessee.

"There's nothing magical about the firm's success," Lee Scruggs said. "We merely try to do what we say we'll do. And to look after our customers well."

James Scruggs began the business in 1948 and was joined in 1950 by elder brother E.C. Jr. and younger brother, Pat. James began by drawing floor plans, but after his elder brother's death, James learned sales and administration to assume leadership. In 1961, he helped found Equipment Distributors Inc., a buyers' group that helps all 22 of its area dealer-members prosper.

Scruggs Inc., with \$15 million in 1997 sales, maintains a tidy division of labors between brothers Lee, who administers the company, and Andrew, who directs sales. Lee, a UT graduate and former youth minister, joined Scruggs in 1980 as warehouse manager. Andrew, a Texas Christian University graduate, joined the firm in 1979 after working for a restaurant chain. Also working closely with the Scruggses are key employees like Ed Poore, the comptroller.

The firm opened a Tri-Cities sales office-showroom in April and expects it to help boost sales to \$25 million. Scruggs also operates a Nashville cash-and carry outlet.

Scruggs Inc. sells and installs such equipment as cook tops, 10-burner ranges, freezers and such "smallware" as glassware and serving utensils. Its 5,000 customers include restaurants, hospitals, nursing homes and schools.

SAVING MEDICARE FOR BABY-BOOMERS IS NOT HOPELESS—DEDICATING THE NEXT DECADE OF FEDERAL SURPLUSES FOR MEDICARE WOULD KEEP HOSPITAL TRUST FUND SOLVENT PAST 2030 WITH NO OTHER CHANGES

### HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1998

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, in January, when the Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

first estimated that the budget surpluses for the next decade might total \$650 billion, many of us asked the Medicare Actuary how long that amount of money—if dedicated to the Medicare Hospital Trust Fund—would keep the Trust Fund solvent. The answer was 2020.

CBO is now estimating that the next decade's surplus will be almost \$1 trillion higher. I again asked the Office of the Chief Actuary how long that amount—if saved for Medicare and not given away on tax cuts—would fund the Hospital Trust Fund. The answer is past 2030.<sup>1</sup>

The year 2030 is as far as the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare seeks or dares to plan for the future of Medicare. The year 2030 is well into the retirement of the Baby Boom generation and is a point at which the percentage of retirees in our society stabilizes.

Without making any other changes, without any restructuring of the program, without any more provider cuts, without shifting costs to beneficiaries, without raising taxes, we can keep Medicare Part A solvent just by not giving away today's temporary surpluses.

This does not mean to suggest that the Commission should not recommend any changes to the Medicare program that makes the program work better for beneficiaries or that ensures greater cost predictability and containment. By making prudent savings on the provider side and saving the surpluses, we could actually improve Medicare and its package of benefits, or we could use some of these resources to also extend the life of the Social Security. The important point is that by just not dribbling away our present surpluses, we can make our future Social Security and Medicare problems much more solvable.

As Congress debates possible ways in which to spend today's budget surpluses, it is important that the Commission recognizes and publicizes this very important message: Saving today's budget surpluses will make it infinitely easier to solve the coming Medicare crisis caused by the retirement of baby-boomers. There is, in fact, no crisis if we saved today's temporary surpluses to solve the future's certain Medicare deficits.

### ISSUES FACING YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1998

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD statements by high school students from my home state of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today:

STATEMENT BY NAT WHITE-JOYAL REGARDING MEDICINAL MARIJUANA

Hi. My name is Nat White-Joyal. I want to talk about the legalization of marijuana for medical and homeopathic uses.

<sup>1</sup>I asked the Office of the Chief Actuary what an additional trillion dollars in budget surpluses would save. They replied that \$1.65 trillion dedicated for Part A would save the Trust Fund to 2033. The CBO's latest estimate of surplus between 1998 and 2008 is \$1.548 trillion. Surpluses are expected for another year or two after 2008 before the Baby Boomers start retiring.

I think that it is necessary, for people who suffer from certain diseases where marijuana can be helpful to them, that it be legal. For someone to always be knocking on your door and wondering what that smell is and needing to have that to be comfortable and to sort of have—I don't want to say survival, but to have a more comfortable life.

I know that in several states, California and Arizona, that laws are either to be introduced or have been passed about legalizing medical marijuana. I am also aware of the pressure that these people who grow it and use it receive from the authorities. And I think that it is very important for these people not to have that pressure. I know from people that I know with certain diseases, hepatitis C and AIDS, that they need marijuana to improve their appetite so that they don't starve, so they can actually have some sort of energy. And I think that it needs to be passed, not only in certain states, but in the entire country.

I think it's something that is very important, and if you were to look at actual numbers, it does actually help people more than it hurts people. It is documented that marijuana does kill brain cells, but so does alcohol and cigarettes, and they are both legal, and they really don't provide any use for any other purpose except for taste and addiction.

Now, people would argue that marijuana is only used to—you know, people would only use marijuana to get stoned, but that is really not true. The people who I know who use it use it so that they can go on with their daily lives and, you know, hold down a job, not have to call in sick every other day. I feel it would be very important to have it legalized in Vermont as well, because, I mean, it is a very important crop for Vermont, whether it is legal or not.

STATEMENT BY EWING FOX AND DAMIEN WYZGA REGARDING YOUTH GROUP CENTERS

EWING FOX: This room looks a lot bigger from up here.

Many students have already mentioned the need for a safe teen environment. We think that we have a healthy alternative to some of the ideas that people have come up with so far. I think people have some good ideas, but I know a lot of kids feel that there is a stigmatism around community youth centers, and they're boring. There are too many adults, all you can do is sit on a couch and, you know, watch TV or something, and I think that Burlington's youth needs more than that to stay occupied.

We are modeling a center, a youth group center, that is called Main Street Park after a youth program that I visited in Massachusetts several years ago. It was completely run by students and volunteer parents. They had a snack bar, concessions and vending, which paid for a lot of the cost. It was housed in a public building. There were vending machines that were donated, there was pool playing, and the parents that would stay in an outer room that do the vending and admissions, there was a small admissions fee, and the majority of the center was run by the students. I think that a program similar to that could work in Burlington.

I think we can also address the issue around skateboarders in Burlington. I know I was eating lunch in City Hall park, and I was appalled by watching these skateboarders like, you know, walk up, take a jump, and get off their skate board, tiptoe down the street and walk back. I think that is so ridiculous, that some people have to be reduced to breaking a law to do something that is as simple as riding a skateboard.

I think also, for a center like this to work, we need to have a location. I know there is an empty building on lower Main Street where the old flea market was. It has been like that since I have been here, which isn't very long. And it is useless property right

now, it's been sitting there and is pretty ugly, and nobody does anything with it. It is close enough to downtown where it would be, people who are downtown, hanging out, it is a safe option for people, yet it is not so far from the residential areas that it would be impossible to get to.

Our facility would have a movie room, pool tables, a skate park, and vending machines to help pay for these things. The reason for the skate park that I think is a really good idea is we have a lot of skaters in Burlington, and there is no skate parks in Vermont. I have a friend, Josh, who was supposed to be here, but could not. He traveled to Montreal, travels like two and a half hours and pays \$15 to \$20 to go skating to ride a skateboard. And I think that, the town could charge \$5, which would help cover maintenance costs and things like that. And we can cut costs also by being indoors. You might think that indoors is more expensive, but with an outdoor facility you have to store all the ramps. You can't just leave them out.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Let me just jump in there. Damien, do you have something you wanted to add to that?

DAMIEN WYZGA: No.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Okay. You are here for company.

EWING FOX: I think this would allow kids to have a safe place to be after school, even in the winter, because it goes all the way through. We also have some safety requirements like helmets and safety gear, and legal waivers.

It will be expensive though, it won't be cheap, and will require the town's support, and Damien has some ideas on how to finance it.

DAMIEN WYZGA: To finance this endeavor, we are going to draw upon the city skate park fund. As far as I know, I think there is about \$60,000 in it. Once the center is open, we are going to maintain it with revenue from vending machines, video games, dollar movies, and a small entrance fee. We will also promote local skate shops in Burton. Burton has excelled in community outreach programs, including its CHILL program, which I was in. This is a program designed to give youth the chance to snowboard.

We believe that, to begin this program, we will require about \$100,000 to build the ramps, jumps and half pipes. This would also include the upkeep. We believe we will receive the support from the community at large, and companies like Burton, Original Sin, Cherry Bone, B Side, Snow School, Snow Board Attic, and the American Ski Corporation.

STATEMENT BY ABBY KRASNER REGARDING STUDENT ACTIVISM

ABBY KRASNER: I am presenting the need for government support for student activism and involvement in politics. This issue is of great importance, because we have the lowest voter turnout in any industrialized nation. Since the voting age is 18, the best time to start to engage people in our political system is in high school. Now, few 18-year-olds know enough about policy issues beyond the sex lives of their politicians.

Our involvement ensures a reversal in the trend of low voter turnout. If this generation started to be involved, our voter registration rates would increase as we got older. Soon almost everyone would have a sense of responsibility for the political and social state of our nation. Also, perhaps our idealism can counteract the cynicism of the older people, to put a positive slant on politics. If we become involved, the word "politics" might not just mean a spectator sport in which people are expected only to care about the winning and losing sides; it might become a word that connotes caring about other people and the condition of our society.

My experience shows that getting young people involved is much less difficult than is ordinarily supposed. I am the co-chair in Vermont for an organization called the International Student Activism Alliance, a nationwide group dedicated to helping students find a voice and express their concerns. In this role, I have discovered many students in the state and county who deeply care about the world around them. They simply lack the resources to connect with each other, and therefore often find it difficult to make a difference.

Since the student activism groups that exist have limited funding, they are unable to reach the number of students they would like to. I propose that state and/or national governments support activism through several methods, including funding. This student/congressional town meeting is a good first step. If every state could have a comparable meeting or conference put together by their Congressperson or other elected official, students around the country would have a forum to exchange their ideas.

The goal would be to involve as many students as possible. Local groups of students would meet more frequently to focus on what their involvement means to their community, state and country. The statewide coalition of groups created by the conference or meeting would communicate regularly. Delegates from the state group would come together in a national conference, where they would be able to share their opinions with people from around the country. Their lawmakers would be requested to meet with the group or with delegates privately, to advise them. This would provide a link to the political system, that would encourage the students to attempt to solve their problems through the system. Another way to connect students around the country is through electronic media. Funding from the state could allow for a central web site to be set up, an E-mail mailing list, or a national database that listed the names and issues of socially active youth around the country.

In all these efforts, we need the advice and support of our lawmakers. We are fledgling activists, and are often so unsure we can change anything that we don't attempt to. If every politician were like Bernie and supported youth involvement through involvements like this, the country would be invigorated by young activists. We need financial support to extend the research of organizations; but we also need moral support to disprove the myth of teen apathy to the world.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4193) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of full funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. Federal support is necessary to ensure that broad access to the arts is possible for citizens of all economic backgrounds and all regions of the country. Today, arts agen-

cies in all 50 states and 6 territories receive federal funding through the NEA to support the arts. Prior to the creation of the NEA, few state arts councils awarded grants.

Arts funding in this country rests on the combined support of federal, state, and local public dollars, as well as private donations. Federal dollars are essential in leveraging other support. For example, in FY 1997, \$99.5 million in federal dollars was matched with \$280 million in state support and \$675 million in local funding.

Last week, the House Committee on Appropriations voted 31–27 to provide funding for the NEA. Now, the Republican majority is seeking to undermine the work of the Committee, and set back arts in this country by passing a rule that will allow NEA funding to be zeroed out.

Opponents of the NEA suggest there is little accountability at the agency. However, over the last several years, the NEA has made substantial changes to address Congressional concerns and also make it more responsive to the public.

Recently, six Members of Congress were added to the NEA advisory body, a new NEA Chairman was unanimously approved by the Senate, and a new grant award program was established to provide for a more equal distribution of arts funds to underserved states. In addition, the NEA also implemented changes in its grant award program to improve accountability by prohibiting the shifting of funds from one project to another.

The NEA has been responsive to concerns raised by Congress and the public. New attempts to cut funding to this agency are without merit. Given that last month the Supreme Court upheld the use by the NEA of "general standards of decency" in awarding grants, the current attacks on the NEA for funding controversial projects are unwarranted.

Over the last three decades, the NEA has substantially increased arts activity in every state in this country. Federal support is needed to ensure that all Americans have an opportunity to discover and enrich their lives by experiencing the arts. I urge my colleagues to support full funding for the NEA.

#### SECRET SERVICE PRIVILEGE

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 22, 1998*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make a few observations about the Secret Service's position on a "Protective Function Privilege" that should exist between the President of the United States and his security detail.

In his ruling denying the Secret Service's request for a stay last week, Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist stated "in my view, the [Administration] \* \* \* has not demonstrated that \* \* \* enforcing subpoenas [in this case] \* \* \* would cause irreparable harm". I beg to differ. Not only do I believe that there is irreparable harm here, but I also believe that the Secret Service's legal theory stands on firm footing. Furthermore, this decision may cause the President of the United States to push away his "protective envelope", and as a result, make him more vulnerable to assassination.